oreign lawyers to practice in India

*137. SHRIMATI KAMLA SINHA: DR. BAPU KALDATE:

Will the PRIME -MINISTER be eased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal > allow foreign layers to practice the country;

(b) if so, what is the decision, if ly, taken by Government in this re-ird; nnd

(c) what is its likely impact on e Indian practising lawyers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN HE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE ND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI . R. RHARDWAJ): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Shortage of Fertilizers

•138. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: SHRI TRILOKI NATH CHATURVEDI:

Will the Minister of CHEMICALS ND FERTILIZERS be pleased to ate:

(a) whether Government are >vare of acute shortage of urea in i° country and if so, what is the stimated shortage of each fertilizer >r 1994 and 1995;

(b) what are the names otf the losed or partially working fertilizer nits in public and private sector vith p[r]oductiion capacity and inveH-lent in each of them;

(c) whether Government have any roposal to revive some of the ferti-zer PSUs and if So, the (financial investment sought and the estimated production;

(d) what will be the comparative price of indigenous production and the various imported fertilizer per tonne;

(e) what is the total quantity and cost of chemical fertilizers imported in 1993 and so far in 1994 with product break-up; and

(f) what immediate and long-term steps are being taken to meet the fertilizer requirements of the country?

THE MINISTER OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV): (a) The availability of urea in the country during 1994 has, by and large toeing satisfactory. No shortage of urea is anticipated during 1995. There has been no shortage of other major chemical fertllzers, viz. Dl-Ammonium Phosphate (DAP) and Muriate of Potash (MOp), during 1994. The availability of theSe decontrolled fertilisers is determined by market forces and the gap between demand and indigenous availability *h* met by imposts which are decana. lised.

(b) a"d (c) In *so far as the units producing urea are concerned, the Gorakhpur unit of Fertilizer Corpor-ton of India Limited (FCI) has | been lying closed since 10.6.90 due to an accident in the plant, while J the Haldia project of Hindustan Fei/JlLusen Corporation Limited (HFC) never went into production due to frequent equipment break, downs! during commissioning. The | unit-wise 'details of public sector <"ompanies whose plants are either lying closed or working intermitten-| tly due to technological, design and i i equipment deficiences, ageing of the [ants resulting in. frequent break. WnS, r>ower shortage and infrast-

ructural working constraints are as under:—

Name of Unit	Name of Company	Annual nameplate capacity ('000 metric tonne of Nitrogen)	Investment (Equity) as on 31-3-94 (R crores)
1. Gorakhpur	FCI	131.1	47.85
2. Ramagundam	,,	227.7	148.09
3. Talcher	,,	227.7	153.81
4. Durgapur	HFC	151.8	46.06
o. Barauni	,,	151.8	75.24
6. Namrup-I	,,	21.0	
7. Namrup-II	,,	151.8	55.14
8. Namrup-III	,,	1771.1	150.27

In view of the rising demand for urea in the country and limits to the import of urea, Government has provided an additional budgetary support of Rs. 109.75 crores to restart production in the closed units of HFC (Barauni and Durgapur) and FCI (Talcher and Ramagundam) as also to sustain the production in the units of HFC Namrup and FCI Sindri.

Both HFC and FCI have been dec. lared as sick companies by the BIFR, The BIFR has asked the Operating Agency viz. ICICI to submit unit-wise revival plans for these companies.

(d) The weighted average C&F cost of imported urea which has arrived during the current year till 31.10-94 works out to approximately Rs. 4668/-per tonne against the wei ghted average retention price of Rs. "7. per tonne as on 31-3-94,

(e) During the year 1993-94, 27.83 lakh tonnes of (excluding 0.57 lakh tonens of urea imported by IvJFL lor captive consumption) w« imported on Government account < a C&F cost Rs. 953,25 crores. Dm 1994-95 till 31.10.93, 11.71 lak tonnes of urea has been imported *a* a C&F cost of Rs. 590.19 crores 'imports of decontrolled fertilize] Dia-Ammonium Phosphat (DAP) and Muriate of Potash (MOP strnd decanalised. Aciordin, he available information, 15.6 lakh tonnes of (DAP) was importe in 1993.94 and 6.94 lakh tonnes *h* 1994-95 (till 31.10.94). Since Impor of DAP had earlier been decanalised the cost of DAP imports is no known. As regards MOp, 14.28 lak] tonnes (including 7.10 lak] tonnes of MOP imported on privati trade account) were imported i 1993-94 and 11.22 lakh tonnes hav been imported till 31.10.94 durini current year. The C&F cost o MOP imported on Government ace /under bilateral assistance dur 1993-94 and 1994.95 (till 31-10 31.10.94 is as under: —

Year	Quantity (lakh tonnes)	C&F cost
1993-94	7.18	225.82
1994-95 (upto 31-10-94)	1.86	48.09

0 The following short terms mea-es have been taken to meet the uirement of urea in the country ing the current Rabi season.

(i) Optimisation of indigenous .'oduction by deferring the shut->wns and additional non-plan sup-)rt to revive/sustain the produc-on in the sick units of HFC and *21*.

(ii) Stepped up imports of urea.

(lii) Intensive monitoring of sup-ies of urea j_n close coordination ith the concerned agencies.

tie following long-term measures ; been taken to meet the fertili-requirement: —

(1) Addition of indigenous pro-ction capacity by way of instal-tion o. new Ammonia-Urea/ $ants_i$ expansion of the existing ants and revamp|retrofit of some the old plants.

;ii) Setting up of joing ventures othej-countries endowed with dant reserves of natural gas.

adian Television report on raps

J9. SHRI S. MUTHU MAN!:: the PRIME MINISTER be pleas-k> state:

) whether it is a fact that the idian television reported that the uni'^s of the Rajasthan Atomic er Station (RAPS) are unsale there is threat of radiation leak . these two units;

) whether any assistance from the idian Atomic Energy Commission (CAECL) has been sought to fy the rupture since in that try such rupture had been expe. :ed earlier;

i what are the measures taken te Atomic Energy Regulatory I in this connection; and

(d) whether any regular check-up is being tarried out to ensure that such radiation leakage does take place, if so, the details thereof? THE MINISTER OF STATE IN PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI BHUVNESH CHATURVEDI): (a) There was a report, in the Canadian Television on the subject of safe, ty of the Rajasthan Atomic Power Station (RAPS).

(b) The question of seeking assistance to rectify the rupture does not arise as there has been no rupture in any of the pressure tubes of Rajasthan Reactors. However, discussions have been held with Canadian scientists on technical aspects of pressure tube intigrity in pressurised Heavy Water i eactors.

(c) and (d) The subject of pressu-ufoe safety has been receiving con tinuous attention at Nuclear power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL) and the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) since the failure of pressure tubes hi two reactors in Canada in 1933 & 1986. Inspection of the pressure tubes lis carried out regularly during annual shut down in all reactors to monitor the condition of the pressure tubes. The radiation levels in and around are being monitored continuously in all nuclear power stations to ensure total safety. Improved operational practices have been adopted in the stations to guard against failure of pressure tubes. Procedures for removal and replacement of pressure tubes was established and tried out successfully. Since the second unit at Rajasthan Atomic Power Station is in operation Since 1981, a detailed in-service inspection of the coolant channels has been taken up for which purpose the station is under shutdown since lsb August, 1994. Based on the analysis of the results of the inspection, the unit will be restarted or a decision for longer shutdown will be taken for replacement of the coolant channels. The Atomic Energy Regulatory Board is closely monitoring the